



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-028
Friday
12 February 1993

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South Africa's Role in Development Community Examined

MB0302142793 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Feb 93 p 12

[Report by Sharon Wood: "Fears for Southern Africa"]

[Text] Fears that SA [South Africa] and the entire southern African subcontinent may be forgotten by industrialised countries could be well founded.

While SA delegates attending the World Economic Forum were fighting to persuade the rest of the world that SA would be a viable investment opportunity in the future, events at the Southern African Development Community (SADC) consultative conference in Harare last week showed the organisation had not progressed since the Windhoek summit and signing of the treaty to form a regional development community. The treaty had not been ratified by all its member countries and SADC had not begun to set up protocols and a plan of action.

When the treaty was signed in Windhoek last year, SADC's executive secretary Simba Maconi said the organisation would come up with a plan of action to present to its donors at the Harare conference.

But SADC did not respond to the need to impress donors in order to raise the at least R[Rand]40bn [billion] it needs now.

An Africa analyst said one reason the organisation did not get its act together was its defeatist attitude. Member countries appeared to believe the donor conference would not go well because donors would put their money into other regions thought to have a brighter future. Concern about the region's marginalisation was a central reason to form a development community.

The role of business appears increasingly important. While the grand plan is formulated by the governments of the 10 member countries, business can lay the building blocks by expanding trade and setting up joint ventures within the region.

At another level, infrastructural development remains paramount and makes Eskom's [Electricity Supply Commission] and Transnet's [Public Transportation Company] initiative into the region all the more important.

A move away from government level towards a business-orientated approach was made. Observers were encouraged by the attendance of non-governmental organisations (NGOs)—donors appear to prefer channelling funds through NGOs than through governments.

The issue of membership and the co-existence of SADC and the Preferential Trade Agreement [PTA] in the region remained unresolved. At its meeting recently, the PTA made it clear it wanted to join forces, but the SADC

remained hesitant. However, observers say the SADC has not completely ruled out the possibility.

SA's role in the region was discussed, but the opinions were unchanged from the Windhoek summit. The stemming of violence, the resumption of negotiations and the installation of an interim government were cited as prerequisites for SA membership of SADC.

SADC Report Shows Harvest Prospects 'Very Poor'

MB0502161893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1442 GMT 5 Feb 93

[Text] Harare Feb 5 SAPA—The maize crop in much of Southern Africa is in a "fair to good" condition, although hot and dry conditions in Namibia, Botswana and Lesotho are raising concern over harvest prospects, according to a regional agriculture monitoring service in Harare. The Food Security Unit of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the 10-nation economic grouping linking all the region except South Africa, said in its latest update issued on Friday [5 February] that Namibia was becoming "desperate". Harvest prospects were turning "very poor" as dry conditions continued with no sign of change in the weather in sight.

It said all of the region was desperate for rain this season to help it recover from the worst drought in living memory that had slashed agricultural production, forced the importation of more than five million [metric] tons of food and sent economies tumbling.

The unit's report said wilting crops had been reported in Botswana and plantings were only 40 per cent of the normal area. Lesotho needed rain "immediately" to prevent severe water stress and high winds damaging the crop.

The southern and coastal areas of Angola were also dry, but after light and moderate rain elsewhere in the country the maize crop was expected to remain "fair".

Zimbabwe, the biggest producer in the SADC, hoped for deliveries of more than a million tons to be made to the parastatal Grain Marketing Board. There had, however, been "considerable" damage from an infestation of armyworms. Zimbabwe had received moderate rain in the main cropping belt in the north of the country, although wilting and nitrogen deficiency had been reported. The crop was generally still in "fair to good condition".

Heavy rains had fallen in Zambia and Tanzania and maize was in good condition, although Zambia also had been affected by armyworms.

In Malawi, where stocks of grain were reported to be running "dangerously low" because of transport difficulties, widespread and well-distributed rain had fallen and the maize crop was rated as in "good to excellent condition".

Critically-needed rain had fallen in Mozambique's Zambezia Province, the main crop growing area, helping to revive flagging crops, but the south of the country was mainly dry.

Chad**URD Reports Troop Movements in South, Arms Depots***AB1102134393 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 10 Feb 93*

[Excerpts] The Union for Renewal and Democracy [URD] has sent us its Press Release No. 10 which I would like to read to you. The release, dated 8 February 1993, is entitled Peace.

At a time when the Chadian people are following with keen attention the proceedings of the Sovereign National Conference, which is aimed at restoring peace once and for all in Chad, the Government and the Patriotic Salvation Movement have set their war arsenal in motion against the peaceful people who have been going about their normal duties of harvesting their farm produce and preparing for the next agricultural season.

According to reliable reports, fighting has been going on for many days in the Lac Region. The silence of the authorities on this fighting gives the impression that calm prevails all over the country except in the southern region, which is hostile to the Sovereign National Conference.

Precisely, in this southern region and particularly in the two Logone regions—Tandjilo and Moyen-Chari—there are reports of troop movements from the north to the south. Units of the Chadian National Army, essentially comprising elements of the Republican Guard and the Operational Reserve, have been moved from Abeche to Sarh via Am-Timan, and from Ndjamenia to Doba. The authorities attribute this movement of troops to the refusal of elements of the National Awakening Committee for Peace and Democracy to move to the Doyaba encampment center, and yet this is not true, because the only aim of these movements is to attack the peaceful citizens and to loot their villages with the complicity of some Muslim traders who, for the circumstances, dress up in military attire and bring out their weapons. [passage omitted]

This situation is extremely serious because its aim is one of religious purification, otherwise how can one explain the fact that Catholic and Protestant places of worship have been desecrated while Muslim places of worship have been transformed into arms depots. A case in point is the arms depot at the small mosque of (Mangara) in Sarh. We have also learned of the existence of other arms depots in Sarh.

Army Chief Comments on Fighting*AB1102172093 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 0530 GMT 11 Feb 93*

[Text] Our Sovereign National Conference is going on smoothly in the capital, but in the rest of the country, and particularly in southern Chad, military operations aimed at silencing the peaceful Chadians, who have been

following with keen attention the deliberations of this historic reunion of national politics, are going on.

This military situation is a great source of concern to Chadians especially when other Chadians are attending a sort of family meeting to look for the evil that has been hampering the development of our country. Many people have reportedly been killed in Logone Oriental Region for example, especially at Gore, Dogbidi, Gbe-boudo, and Yamoudo by government forces and the National Awakening Committee for Peace and Democracy [CSNPD]. All these reports were given in Press Release No. 10 issued yesterday by the Union for Renewal and Democracy [URD].

At a news conference yesterday, the chief of staff of the Chadian National Army, Lieutenant Colonel Mahamat Garfa, made the following clarifications on the fighting:

[Begin recording] [Garfa] I say order is practically restored there; the situation is presently calm. The people have begun returning to their villages, so there is no concern among the people and even less in the region. Meanwhile, all measures have been taken to facilitate the return of the people. Everything has been done to ensure that the people do not worry.

[Unidentified reporter] But there is, however, cause for some reservation and some fear because, precisely, at the beginning of these operations, the minister of defense said order had been restored yet 15 days later, we had these reports of civilian deaths.

[Garfa] Listen, in regard to worrying, if there should be any source of concern it would arise from [words indistinct]. CSNPD elements have not laid down their arms. They have either infiltrated into the public—there are about 410 of them—or have withdrawn to Central African Republic territory, so each time we get information about resumption of hostilities, this could cause some concern. That could be the case. At this very moment, however, the situation is calm in the so-called operational zone. [end recording]

Gabon**Bongo, Belgian Prime Minister Discuss Debt, Zaire***AB1102163093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 11 Feb 93*

[Text] The Gabonese president continues his official visit in Belgium. In Brussels yesterday, Omar Bongo mainly discussed economic issues with Belgian Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene. Our special correspondent, Jean-Joseph Mbourou, interviewed the Belgian Prime Minister:

[Begin recording] [Dehaene] [Words indistinct] generally of the political situation in the neighboring countries. We also talked at length about the situation in Zaire. Moreover, we talked in great detail especially about

cooperation between Gabon and Belgium, particularly in light of the debt problem. In that respect, and in consultation with Paris, we are prepared to defend laws which take into consideration real situations, and among other things, the fluctuations in raw material prices on the world market. Furthermore, we discussed possible cooperation between Belgian and Gabonese companies for setting up concrete projects in Gabon.

[Mbourou] What do you think of the democratization process in Gabon?

[Dehaene] Gabon has already—in the way it appears to be changing—seen democratization and elections. We believe that the situation in Gabon, in comparison with a certain instability in neighboring countries—has set an example for stability and democratization that could be emulated by other African countries. [end recording]

Rwanda

Government Calls RPF Cease-Fire Statement 'Baseless'

AB1102204793 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] The Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] statement saying it had unilaterally declared a cease-fire due to come into effect at midnight is baseless because RPF fighters have continued attacking, and are still attacking, on all the Ruhengeri and Byumba fronts, according to a Defense Ministry communique. Fighting continues with maximal virulence and cruelty. Civilians living near the battlefields are also targeted by the RPF fighters, who kill everyone who fails to escape.

The Defense Ministry says the Rwandan Government will respect the 1992 cease-fire if the RPF fighters return to their initial positions—positions well known to the neutral Military Observer Group in Rwanda. The Rwandan Government also condemns this RPF move, which is aimed at diverting the international community from the truth—the truth being that the RPF violated the cease-fire, therefore, calling into question the agreement signed in Arusha last July.

Defense Minister Comments

AB1102195093 Paris AFP in French 1740 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam, 11 Feb (AFP)—The Rwandan Government today rejected the cease-fire decided upon yesterday by the Rwandan Patriotic Front and accused the group of killing civilians.

The Rwandan minister of defense, James Gasana, declared that the rebels had massacred at least 40 civilians in the last few days. The minister was speaking to the press in Arusha, Tanzania where he is leading the government delegation to peace talks. [passage omitted]

Ministry Reports Army Regains Upper Hand Over Rebels

EA1102180093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 10 Feb 93

[Excerpt] The Rwandan Armed Forces have regained the upper hand over the rebels in the operational areas of Ruhengeri and Kirambo which are now under the control of the Rwandan Army. However, fighting continues in Mutara. This information is contained in a communique, given to us by the Ministry of Defense, and whose content is as follows:

The Ministry of Defense informs the Rwandan people that the Rwandan Armed Forces continue to confront the rebels who violated the cease-fire on the night of 7 February by launching attacks on various positions of the Rwandan Armed Forces in Ruhengeri and Byumba. In the Ruhengeri operational area, the Rwandan Armed Forces dislodged and chased away the rebels at (Nyamagumba) on 10 February. Thus our Armed Forces are controlling the town of Ruhengeri and the Kigali-Ruhengeri-Gisenyi road has been liberated.

However, on 10 February, fighting continued near the Ruhengeri county court where the Rwandan Armed Forces were chasing the rebels, who are in disarray.

In the Kirambo operational area where the rebels had attacked Basa, Cyungo, Gifurwe, and Tumba, our Armed Forces' counterattack operations are in progress and already on 9 February, our forces were occupying the Basa center. [passage omitted]

RPF Rebuts Government Claims

EA1102223093 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1715 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Excerpts] We hereby refute what has been broadcast. As you heard 10 February, the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] announced it had stopped fighting. It also called the Rwandan Government to stop fighting. Sadly, however, government troops continue to attack the RPF's newly-acquired positions with the intention of reoccupying them. This proves that the Rwandan Government does not intend to stop fighting and clearly shows that the fighting cannot cease because the RPF troops cannot fail to respond while they are being attacked.

For example, since yesterday, government troops have been attacking RPF positions in the Ruhengeri, Basa, Tumba, Buyoga, and Ngarama areas, where the RPF troops have been resisting. [passage omitted]

Why should the government worry about the RPF remaining in the positions it currently holds if the government genuinely wants talks leading to peace instead of its usual practice of saying one thing and doing another. Those who believe that the government wants the RPF to withdraw so that the government can continue to obstruct the talks are not wrong.

The Defense Ministry in conjunction with Rwandan Radio is claiming that the RPF kills citizens wherever it goes. We tell you again that this is a lie fabricated by the government to distort the RPF's image. The lie is baseless. To kill innocent citizens is a shameful crime the RPF could not dare to commit. It would also be contrary to its aims. Ever since taking up arms, the RPF has wanted to protect the citizens who were being killed by the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND] regime. How can it now start killing those it is supposed to protect? Instead, it needs to join them in fighting the bad government of the MRND. [passage omitted]

But if the government troops continue to fight in the hope of recovering the positions recently occupied by the RPF, it is clear that the war will never end.

Gasana Meets Tanzanian Minister, OAU Secretary

EA1102175793 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 10 Feb 93

[Text] The violation of the cease-fire agreement reached in July 1992 with the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] was also discussed during talks between the head of the Rwandan delegation at the Arusha negotiations [Defense Minister James Gasana], the Tanzanian foreign minister, [Joseph Rwegasira], and the OAU secretary general, Brother Salim Ahmed Salim. The three men expressed indignation over the resumption of fighting. Our special correspondent Balthazar Nduwayezu reports from Arusha:

[Begin recording] In Arusha the head of the government delegation, James Gasana, held talks on 10 February with the Tanzanian foreign minister and the OAU secretary general, Brother Salim Ahmed Salim. Minister Gasana briefed the two officials on the situation, and informed them about all the conditions put forward by the RPF as prerequisites for the resumption of negotiations. Minister Gasana told them that it was at a time when the Rwandan Government [words indistinct] to respond positively [words indistinct] the RPF that the latter launched attacks violating the commitments made by the two sides during the signing of the cease-fire agreement.

Minister Gasana said that the Rwandan Government was willing to continue the negotiations but called on the RPF to return to its initial positions. He expressed gratitude to the Tanzanian Government and the observers for their support for the peace process in Rwanda, and called on them to continue with their efforts toward restoring long-lasting peace in Rwanda.

The Tanzanian minister expressed his government's concern over the renewed fighting and urged the two sides to put an end to the fighting and resume the negotiations which are the only possible means of achieving peace. He reiterated his government's support for a rapid return of peace in Rwanda.

The OAU secretary general, Salim Ahmed Salim, who expressed indignation over the resumption of fighting, said for his part that he [words indistinct] victims of this renewed fighting and the increase in the number of those displaced from their homes, the negative effects which the resumption of fighting might have on the negotiations and the security of the members of the neutral Military Observers Group. He congratulated the government delegation which, in spite of this resumption of fighting initiated by the RPF, was willing to continue the negotiations.

The two men, [Rwegasira and Salim Ahmed Salim] are also due to hold talks with the RPF delegation. [end recording]

Government Hails Peace Efforts by 'Friendly Countries'

EA1102144793 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] We have just been given a communique by the minister of information and government spokesman. It states that the Rwandan Government reiterates its appreciation of the Rwandan Armed Forces action in defense of the country. It also reiterates its gratitude for the efforts of friendly countries in restoring peace to our country.

It is in this respect that the United States has begun talks with the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] rebels. The United States deplores the cease-fire violation by the RPF and the lack of respect for the agreements signed by the two conflicting sides. The United States takes this opportunity to condemn any violent action based on ethnic and political affiliation. The United States condemns the massacres which have caused thousands of deaths and displaced people and hopes that such acts never recur in Rwanda. All this was expressed to the president of the Republic and to the prime minister.

The United States deplores the resumption of hostilities by the RPF which has caused serious losses of human lives and property. That is why the United States calls for an immediate cessation of fighting and for the Rwandan leaders to show that they are prepared to continue with the negotiation process.

Djibouti

Egyptian Foreign Minister Meets President

EA1202092593 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali 1700 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] The Egyptian foreign minister, who arrived in the country on 10 February, held talks on 11 February with government officials. He was also received on 11 February by his excellency the president of the Republic of Djibouti, Alhaji Hassan Gouled Aptidon. Mr. 'Amr Musa, the Egyptian foreign minister, handed the president of Djibouti a message from his president inviting him to attend the OAU summit to be held in Cairo in July this year.

Mr. 'Amr Musa, during his busy schedule in Djibouti, also paid a courtesy call on the prime minister of the Republic of Djibouti, Mr. Barkat Gourad Hamadou. Later the Egyptian minister held lengthy discussions with his Djibouti counterpart on bilateral issues. The talks were also attended by other dignitaries from both sides.

Particular issues which featured in the talks were cooperation and consolidation in the economic, technical, cultural, religious, and trade sectors. The two ministers then signed an agreement on cooperation in those fields. At the end of the meeting, the two foreign ministers and their respective delegations expressed identical views on ways of strengthening the friendly ties between the two countries. Arab and international issues were also discussed during the meeting.

The Egyptian minister and his delegation left the country at 1500 on 11 February.

Ministers Comment, Issue Communiqué

NC1102152193 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] President Husni Mubarak today extended an official invitation to Djibouti President Hassan Gouled to attend the African summit conference, scheduled to be held in Egypt in June. Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa delivered President Mubarak's invitation to President Gouled during their meeting today.

President Gouled made a statement to a radio correspondent today lauding relations between Egypt and Djibouti, affirming that President Mubarak's chairmanship of the OAU will contribute to promoting African action, solving African problems, and achieving cooperation among the African peoples. In addition, Djibouti's prime minister lauded the historic bilateral relations.

In a speech he delivered after signing an economic, cultural, and technical cooperation agreement, Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa said both countries want to strengthen and develop bilateral relations. He said Egypt

will implement the provisions of this agreement to open new horizons to increase bilateral economic and trade cooperation.

At the conclusion of his talks in Djibouti today, Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa held a news conference during which he affirmed that the purpose of his visit is to strengthen bilateral cooperation and hold consultations on African issues, particularly the situation in the Horn of Africa. He said the Somali problem will be solved through national unity. The Somali people must solve their problems for Somalia to regain its role in the Arab and African arenas.

Regarding the Middle East crisis, the foreign minister said Egypt is working for the return of all Palestinian deportees. He said Israel's decision to return 100 deportees is a step, but efforts must be made to implement UN Security Council Resolution 799.

A joint communiqué was issued today at the conclusion of the meetings of the Joint Egyptian-Djibouti Committee, which met in Djibouti. Musa headed the Egyptian side while Djibouti's foreign minister, Mohammed (Balad) Abdou, led his side. The communiqué said there was an identity of views between the two countries on regional and international issues that were discussed. The two countries also indicated their desire to strengthen bilateral relations in various fields.

The joint communiqué noted the importance of solving the Middle East problem within the framework of UN resolutions and the need to maintain the legitimate rights and interests of the Palestinian people. The communiqué appealed to the warring factions in Somalia to speed up national reconciliation, which will restore stability and peace in the country.

The Joint Egyptian-Djibouti Communiqué affirmed the right of Muslims of Bosnia-Herzegovina to enjoy security and stability in their country.

Somalia

Ali Mahdi Radio Notes Moves To Restore Security

EA1102222593 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1400 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] The Community Reconciliation Committee has met United Somali Congress [USC] officials at their Banaadir office in Mogadishu together with the chairmen of Shibis, 'Abd-al-Aziz, and Bonaadere Districts of Banaadir region.

The meeting was first addressed by the USC regional chairman, Mr. Mohamed Ma'alin Abdulleh Dega Cade, who briefed the participants on the USC's efforts in Banaadir to reconcile various hitherto mutually hostile communities. He said the biggest task currently facing his office was the restoration of peace and stability to the capital, Mogadishu. The regional chairman said another

task his Mogadishu USC office was discharging was the resettlement of displaced communities, which had fled their homes at the height of the conflict in the city.

Another speaker at the meeting was Omar Salad Ilmi, who spoke on behalf of committees representing communities. He said he was pleased to inform the gathering that slow but steady progress was being made towards restoring peace and order in the districts named earlier. He said each district would appoint a nine-man committee, including three religious leaders, to supervise the restoration of property to its rightful owners who had fled during the war but upon returning found strangers laying claim to their homes and lands. Mr. Omar said this was not going to be an easy exercise but it was something which had to be accomplished if peace was to return to the city. In conclusion, Mr. Omar said, problems the committees for the reallocation of returnees' property found themselves unable to handle would have to be referred to the USC regional office or to United Task Force in Mogadishu.

Saudi Aid Plane Arrives at Mogadishu Airport

LD1102142393 Riyadh SPA in English 1236 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] Mogadishu, Feb 11, SPA—A Saudi cargo plane carrying relief aid to victims of famines in Somalia landed at Mogadishu airport on Thursday [11 February].

The shipment, ordered by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd, consisted of rice, flour, milk, sugar and other relief materials.

The materials were given as donations by members of the Saudi community through their higher commission set for the purpose of collecting donations to the victims of the Somali people.

The commission has established 11 feeding centers inside Mogadishu and another 10 centers at different parts of Somalia for serving ready meals to Somali children.

Tanzania

Opposition Parties To Sit Out By-Election

EA1202064093 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1600 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] Dar es Salaam—Four political parties have decided not to participate in the by-election of Kwahani constituency, Zanzibar, to fill the vacancy left by its former member of parliament, the late Ayub Muhammad Ayub. The parties are: Party of Democracy and Progress, Union for Multiparty Democracy, (NDS) [expansion unknown], and National Convention for Construction and Reform for Change.

A statement issued after a joint meeting of the parties today said the election could not be democratic, free, and just because it would be held in accordance with the 1985 election law and its regulations. The parties said this law and regulations do not safeguard the interests of all the political parties which might have participated in the Kwahani constituency.

Government-ANC Preparing for Further Talks

MB1102185693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1758
GMT 11 Feb 93

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town Feb 11 SAPA—Government and African National Congress [ANC] negotiators geared up for a late-night session of bilateral constitutional talks on Thursday after settling a row over alleged ANC [African National Congress] weapons smuggling into Natal.

The stepped-up talks appeared to have been given fresh impetus by agreements reached in Durban by a special Inkatha Freedom Party/ANC committee on a possible March meeting between their respective leaders, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Mr Nelson Mandela.

The Cape Town talks, lead by ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa and Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer, are aimed primarily at restarting multiparty negotiations. Considerable progress now seems to have been made with the prospect of more agreements being reached on Thursday night. The talks were initially planned to end late on Thursday afternoon but are now scheduled to continue on Friday despite police having found yet another major weapons cache with ANC literature and SADF [South African Defense Force] uniforms in a steel trunk in kwaMashu outside Durban.

A braai dinner scheduled to be hosted by Sanlam at its Bellville Hq was cancelled on Thursday afternoon when the negotiating teams decided there would not be time for the socialising event. Observers are confident this was a positive sign of progress being made.

Plans to conclude the day's talks by around 5.30pm were still in place when delegates met at the Cape Provincial Administration offices on Thursday morning. Later these were shelved and staff instructed to prepare for a late-night session. However, an understanding reached during the previous night's talks that statements were to be issued by both sides on the thorny issue of ANC gun running were not fully realised. By late evening an ANC statement had yet to be released despite assurances during the day that it was being prepared.

Meanwhile, the minister of law and order, Mr Hernus Kriel, issued a statement which moderated the government's hard political stand on the issue. Mr Kriel issued his statement in response to what he called "allegations of partiality by the government and the police".

"The same issues discussed with the ANC during bilateral talks will be put to Inkatha by the government," he said.

The statement appears to reflect an agreement of public even-handedness arrived at during the current round of bilateral talks between the government and the ANC. It is considerably milder than last week's demands for proof from the ANC that its leadership and MK high

command were unaware of the smuggling operations and seems to endorse information that ANC assurances have gone some way towards satisfying government negotiators.

However, an ANC statement 'balancing the government statement is yet to be issued'. The ANC is said to be under an obligation to deal with its own position on the question of its leadership's involvement or otherwise in the smuggling, but by late afternoon it appeared a statement may now follow the conclusion of talks on Friday.

The first five-hour round of discussions on Wednesday was devoted to the problem of ANC leadership and MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC Military Wing] high command involvement and responsibility for arms smuggling operations and rogue MK cadres. The talks were set down for three hours but bridged a joint dinner to continue late into the night before agreement was reached on the arms issue.

Mr Kriel attended the first five hours of talks on Wednesday but did not rejoin the negotiations which moved on to the constitutional agenda on Thursday morning. While once more dealing with the ANC smuggling operation, Mr Kriel's statement has shifted more attention to the smuggling of weapons across the Mozambique border by IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] members. He announced details of the police action and said one of those in custody was an IFP branch chairman, Mr Isaac Ntsele. Two of the six arrested near Hlungulu were Mozambicans and two more were IFP members.

There was no evidence so far that indicated the weapons involved were destined for any structure with which Inkatha, as a political organisation, was involved.

The arms smuggled by MK included immensely powerful and destructive weapons capable of destroying armoured vehicles but the government also viewed the Inkatha incident in a very serious light.

In line with its policy of raising such issues bilaterally, it would discuss the Inkatha arms incident with the IFP at the first opportunity—their next three-day meeting starting on 17th of February.

Further Details on Arms Caches; IFP Reaction

MB1102183293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1730
GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] Durban Feb 11 SAPA—Another arms cache has been found: this time in kwaMashu north of Durban early on Thursday and three people—one of them allegedly an African National Congress [ANC] member—have been arrested. Thursday's discovery came as the government and the ANC were locked in intense discussions on constitutional negotiations, and both parties prepared statements on the issue of arms smuggling and control over Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) cadres.

The kwaMashu find was the third in 10 days, and could place further strain on South Africa's fragile negotiations process. The first find was made on February 1 when arms, including rocket launchers, were seized at the Golela border post to Swaziland. The arms were apparently destined for strife-torn Natal. Eight people were arrested in connection with the haul and the ANC has admitted five of the suspects are its members. The ANC has denied, however, that the organisation's leadership instructed the men to smuggle weapons into Natal, or that mk leaders knew of the cache.

The government immediately called for urgent talks with the ANC, and after hours of negotiations, the ANC said it would investigate police allegations of MK involvement in arms smuggling.

Fuel was added to the fire when ANC Natal regional leader Harry Gwala said arms were being smuggled into the province to be used in self-defence by ANC supporters.

Then at the weekend, six people, including an Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) branch chairman, were arrested immediately after 13 AK-47 rifles, two Mauser rifles, 11 AK-47 magazines, 375 AK-47 rounds, 124 RPD rounds and one AK-47 bayonet were seized while being smuggled into South Africa from Mozambique.

On Thursday Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said the government intended discussing the matter at its meeting with the IFP on February 17 to 19. "The same issues discussed with the ANC during bilateral talks will be put to Inkatha by the government," Mr Kriel said. But in a statement from Ulundi, the IFP denied knowledge of the activities of the alleged IFP people arrested.

"We can state quite categorically that the party was not involved, either overtly or covertly, as there is no possibility whatsoever that illegal actions in this or any other regard would be sanctioned at any official level of the party's structures," said the statement.

"The IFP, in upholding the rule of law, does not condone in any way whatsoever the illegal arming of its members and supporters." The party however supported the right of all South Africans to self defence, according to the norms of international law. "The party, therefore, will not seek to privately interview those alleged to be involved and it will not seek to either elicit information from, instruct or assist those concerned."

For its part, the ANC has undertaken to issue its own statement on the question of MK's involvement in gun smuggling across the Swaziland border and the control of arms caches and rogue MK cadres. The latest discovery may hasten a summit between the leaders of the IFP and the ANC, whose warring members are mainly responsible for the carnage in Natal.

On Thursday a high-powered joint ANC/IFP committee said it would recommend that ANC President Nelson

Mandela and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi hold talks aimed at ending the violence.

Revelations of weapons smuggling emphasised the urgency for both parties to do everything in their power to end the conflict between their supporters, the ANC/IFP announced after the committee meeting.

ANC Confirms Membership of 2 Arrested for Arms Cache

MB1202143193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0847 GMT 12 Feb 93

[Text] Durban Feb 12 SAPA—The African National Congress (ANC) has confirmed that two of three men arrested in kwaMashu north of Durban on Thursday in connection with an arms cache are its members. Southern Natal Deputy ANC secretary Mpho Scott said on Friday that two of the three suspects were released late Thursday.

Police were not immediately aware of this claim and said they would investigate.

Mr Scott named the kwaMashu ANC member still in custody as Shadrack Ngcobo. He named the other ANC member who was released as Johannes Ngcobo while Malusi Ngcobo who he said had also been released was not a member.

Mr Scott said one of five men being held in Durban in connection with the Swazi border arms cache find, Joubert Mthethwa, had also been released. Police said they would comment on this claim later Friday.

Natal ANC Affirms Control Over MK Members

MB1002161293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1409 GMT 10 Feb 93

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban Feb 10 SAPA—The African National Congress (ANC) in southern Natal says it is in control of its Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK): ANC military wing] cadres, despite the alleged involvement of MK members in gun-running in the war-torn province. Regional chairman Jeff Radebe was speaking to SAPA in the wake of the arrest of nine people—five of whom are confirmed ANC members—in connection with an arms cache haul on the Swazi border.

Police found handgrenades, pistols, rocket launchers and ammunition in a car at the Golela border post last Monday. Reports said the weapons were destined for Natal where a political war which claimed almost 1,500 lives last year continues to rage. The arms discovery threatened to disrupt sensitive ANC-government talks and to discredit the ANC's position on its suspension of armed actions. The ANC has since stressed its National Executive Committee, MK high command and southern Natal leadership were not aware or involved with the find.

"We do not smuggle weapons into Natal," Mr Radebe said on Wednesday.

He refused to be drawn on a statement by his Midlands counterpart, Harry Gwala, who this week said ANC members were probably smuggling arms into the country to defend themselves in township warfare. He did, however, say that attacked communities used various methods of ending violence: "People go to the extent of manufacturing their own weapons...people find their own ways of obtaining arms".

Mr Radebe said he could not elaborate. The Golela arms find and other related issues were part of an internal inquiry by top ANC officials including negotiator and lawyer Matthew Phosa and MK chief Sphiwe Nyanda. A report on the investigation would be passed on to ANC President Nelson Mandela before it was made public. The ANC and the government were expected to discuss the cache at a meeting in Cape Town on Wednesday afternoon.

"Even though this cache may be construed as a violation of some agreement or another we are convinced it does not justify the scuttling of the negotiations process," said Mr Radebe. Questioned on whether there were MK members in his region who were not toeing the ANC's line, he responded: "We are in control of all our members".

Mr Radebe clarified three men were being held in Piet Retief's police station while the others were being detained in Durban's C R Swart Square. The three were earlier reported to have been detained at Middelburg, in the Transvaal.

He knew of only eight detainees. He added two others, both ANC members, had been held briefly and released. Mr Radebe was not aware of another arrest in Durban on Tuesday night of a man who police said was also a suspected MK member linked to the Golela arms cache. Police also said further arrests could not be ruled out.

A senior ANC official in the southern Natal region, who asked not to be named, told SAPA on Wednesday that many ANC soldiers had been reintegrated into communities which they defended as community members. "When communities are attacked they all defend themselves and MK members are integral to the community."

Natal unrest monitor Mary de Haas went further: "People can't rely on the police, particularly the Kwa-Zulu Police, to protect them in many Natal communities. They are desperate and are resorting to their own means of protecting themselves. This includes getting weapons."

ANC's Phosa on MK Weapons Smuggling Issue
MB1102131293 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 10 Feb 93

[Interview with the Matthew Phosa, member of the Legal Department of the African National Congress, in the

Cape Town parliamentary studio, by Freek Robinson in the SABC's Johannesburg studio, on the "Agenda" program—live; interview conducted in English]

[Text] [Robinson] Good evening, Mr. Phosa. Welcome to Agenda. Can you hear me clearly?

[Phosa] I can hear, Freek. Good evening.

[Robinson] Could we just start by going back to the Pretoria Minutes, and I want to refer you to the document, and it's right here in front of me. It was in August of 1991, of '90 sorry, and I just want to read it to you. It says here: In the interest of moving as speedily as possible towards a negotiated peaceful political settlement, and in the context of the agreements reached, the ANC [African National Congress] announced that it was now suspending all armed actions with immediate effect. As a result of this, no related activities by the ANC and its military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; MK] will take place. Is that still the situation?

[Phosa] Well, that is definitely still the situation. We suspended armed actions on our own. We were not persuaded by anybody to do so, and seeing that it was a voluntary decision to do so, it should not be difficult for us to observe that decision.

[Robinson] Then I also want to refer you, secondly, to the D.F. Malan Accord signed by you on the 12 February 1991. I specifically want to refer to point Number 5 and then Number 2 under 5, and it says here: Under the terms of the suspension of armed action and related activities by the ANC, with specific reference also to Umkhonto we Sizwe and its organized military groups and armed cadres, it was agreed that the following will not take place: infiltration of men and material. Is that still the case?

[Phosa] Well, that is still the case. You are obviously aware that there's been a case where our members were involved in infiltrating arms, which is a violation, which the D.F. Malan, which you are now reading from, provides for a method which should be used to deal with that. It talks about the liaison committee, which in the event of violations, which are foreseeable in these types of situations, that liaison committee should attend to that matter and we should not be politicizing a matter like that, where we have already provided for it in the D.F. Malan.

[Robinson] Alright, could we just get back then to the point? Are you actually admitting tonight that those were members of the ANC who infiltrated Natal from the Swaziland border?

[Phosa] We're not [words indistinct] meeting tonight. On Monday [8 February] after we spent the whole day interviewing the first three of the nine people arrested, we went public saying that those were our members.

[Robinson] Is one of them a regional commander of MK?

[Phosa] There is none of them who is a regional commander of MK. One of them is a commissar of MK in the southern Natal region; the other one is a chief of personnel in the same region. The third one is a chairman of a zone in kwaMashu.

[Robinson] Therefore, they are fairly senior members of Umkhonto we Sizwe in Natal?

[Phosa] Well, they are not senior in relation to other structures of the movement. We have got a Regional Executive Committee [REC], which is the highest authority in that region and the High Command of Umkhonto we Sizwe in the same region which is the highest authority.

[Robinson] And they acted completely on their own initiative?

[Phosa] Well, that is a matter which we have been instructed by our leadership to investigate, and we began to investigate that matter on Monday, as it is public knowledge. And we are in the middle of our investigation, and we do not at this stage want to make judgment calls while the investigation is still continuing. It's contrary to the rules of natural justice to make such a judgment call while we are still investigating.

[Robinson] Do you distance yourself from their actions?

[Phosa] What do you mean, distance ourselves?

[Robinson] It is alleged by the police that they have infiltrated Natal by an underhand way and that they have had weapons with them.

[Phosa] We naturally would take exception to anyone undermining the decisions of the National Executive Committee of the ANC or the REC in any of the 14 regions, but in this particular matter we must say that we do not condone their actions, but at the same time we say the matter is still under investigation. Let us see how the investigations go and then begin to make those judgment calls.

[Robinson] Can I put it to you then in general? Would you condemn any actions if it's proved by your members—if they act unilaterally and on their own—smuggling weapons into this country?

[Phosa] Well, certainly yes, but we are not saying these ones acted on their own. We don't know. We are still investigating.

[Robinson] Can we take this matter further then, Mr. Phosa, by saying: What must be done specifically now? You've already referred to the liaison committee agreement?

[Phosa] The liaison committee, in terms of the D.F. Malan, was meant to deal with violations to avoid the situation where any of the parties will try and politicize a violation, because there are violations on both sides all the time.

[Robinson] The liaison committee?

[Phosa] Yes.

[Robinson] That's what you're referring to?

[Phosa] Yes.

[Robinson] But as I understand it, originally, when this document was signed between yourselves and the government, various committees were set up but many of them have actually failed to work or are not in operation any more.

[Phosa] Well, I think you've got your facts wrong. The liaison committee after this met several times after that agreement was concluded, and it dealt with a lot of matters related to the issues arising from the D.F. Malan—that is, suspension of armed action—and as far as we're concerned it's question of picking up the telephone and putting together members of the liaison committee to deal with any violation.

[Robinson] How would you personally suggest that this problem can be addressed, because it was stated by the government earlier that the ANC must have control over its cadres, and also its arms caches. Do you have that control, and if not, how can you restore it?

[Phosa] Well, I think we have control. You know, you're not going to tell me that if a member of the SADF [South African Defense Force] in Umbuzini rapes a little girl in the village, that President de Klerk has lost control. You cannot say that. And recently the State President De Klerk appointed the Steyn Commission. Are you suggesting that he did that because he lost control of the SADF? It would be interesting.

[Robinson] No. What I'm saying is, it's obvious that there might be people—and the indications are that there are those people—who are acting in contravention with the orders of MK and the ANC.

[Phosa] Well, like I said, we are not taking the matter lightly. We are investigating, and we're doing it publicly, and as we come across facts, we have made them known, and as soon as we have finished our investigation, we'll table our report to the National Executive Committee of the ANC, who will exercise their sovereign and independent right to decide on the matter.

[Robinson] What kind of control do you have over members of MK?

[Phosa] We've got as much control as any armed formation would have.

[Robinson] Mr. Phosa, do you still recruit and train members of MK within the country?

[Phosa] Well, we recruit and we train members of MK outside in our various camps. It's not a secret, and we do not want to apologize to anyone for doing so. We do so for the purpose of making a serious contribution towards the new democratic army in South Africa, because at the

moment, as far as we're concerned, the SADF is the army of the National Party, the army of apartheid. They have a record of having defended those values which the whole world turned against. We cannot trust them to protect a new constitution. We want to make a contribution to the new army. That's why we're training.

[Robinson] Can you have understanding for the feeling among some people that while you are in the process of negotiating with the government, it is actually against the spirit of the process to actually go on with your own members being trained, and also recruited, for a military wing of a party?

[Phosa] Well, the SADF is continuing to recruit, they are continuing to train, and we are negotiating with the government which is in control of that SADF. Are they then not acting in good faith?

[Robinson] I'm putting the question to you as far....

[Phosa, interrupting] Well, I'm saying there's absolutely nothing wrong with what we are doing. We are doing exactly what the government is doing. They are conscripting. We're actually not even conscripting. Ours is a voluntary army. People who love their country, who love democracy, come and join the army voluntarily. With the SADF, people who don't even want to go there are forced to go there. We are doing exactly what the government is doing, and they should not ask less from us, except if you want to talk about this baasskap [white domination] continuing to dictate itself on all of us.

[Robinson] I want to refer you, Mr. Phosa, to the D. F. Malan Accord again. There it was stated explicitly that it was accepted that the principle was accepted that in a democratic society, no political party or movement should have a private army.

[Phosa] Well, we are not in a democratic society. We are far, far from a democratic society. We still have a constitution which excludes the majority of the people in this country. How can you talk about democracy in South Africa? We're very far from it, which is one reason why we are here negotiating. We're hoping the destination is the democratic society. At that time, then we'll have only one army.

[Robinson] And you'll continue to have your private army until such time that you deem South Africa to be a democratic society?

[Phosa] Well, we don't have a private army. We have an army of the people, which represents all the people of South Africa. The SADF doesn't. It's an army of a particular government, which was rejected by the whole world, and MK has never been rejected by the whole world. It was accepted, on the contrary, and we're a signatory to the Geneva Convention, to which the SADF has never attached its signature.

[Robinson] Until when will you maintain to have MK as the military wing of your party? When do you think is that moment when there will be a switch-over to a democratic society?

[Phosa] We've been putting forward proposals in negotiations. We're saying: Let us bring all armed formations under one umbrella.

[Robinson] Is that before or after a new democratic society?

[Phosa] Well, it depends on the process of negotiations. I'm not going to prejudge what's going to happen, but the ideal situation—and this is what we are putting forward to the government here in Cape Town, and we put it before that—all armed formations, whether they be in Bophuthatswana, Transkei, or Venc'a, or police forces in kwaZulu, or whatever, they should all come under one control. There's no reason why we should disband our armed formation and be left naked, and the rest of these people are keeping their police forces that they're using for political aims, like kwaZulu Police Force [KZP] and other police forces and armies being used somewhere else for political purposes. Why must we be asked to do something which is not being asked of others to do?

[Robinson] Are you prepared in negotiations, then, to come to that point, to put all of those armies under control, even before there is a final election for a new South Africa?

[Phosa] Well, I'm not going to prejudge the process of negotiation. It will depend on what is going on on the table, what is being given. Negotiation is give-and-take. If there's no valuable consideration for doing that, taking that step, for MK, MK won't take that step. If there is valuable consideration, we will take that step.

[Robinson] You did agree, Mr. Phosa, at the D. F. Malan Accord, that the arms caches of MK will be brought under control and also be pointed out at times to the police. What is happening in that regard?

[Phosa] There's nowhere in the D. F. Malan—I think you're not reading it carefully—where we said that we'd point our arms caches to the police. We do say we'll bring them under control, of course, we want to submit that they are under control.

[Robinson] In what way?

[Phosa] Well, you want me to tell you where they are, and who's keeping them where? If they're not under control, there will be bombs going off all over the cities of South Africa, and they are no longer going off, those bombs, because we gave orders for people to stop planting bombs. You should give us credit for that.

[Robinson] Are you implicitly saying that there are many of these caches, and that there are many weapons stored there?

[Phosa] It's not a secret that over the years, and for the purpose of prosecuting the armed struggle, we brought in arms into the country. It's not a secret, and even when we entered into the D. F. Malan, we all—that is, ourselves and the government—recognized that we did bring arms into the country. That's why the condition of controlling them became an issue, and that's why we're discussing it even today, that these arms must be controlled. We agree they must be controlled. No one likes anarchy and the violence that is going on in the country.

[Robinson] And when will those weapons then be unearthed, and put under general control?

[Phosa] Well, I've already told you that that must be a product of the negotiations. We're saying that it's not only our arms that must be brought under control. The arms of the KZP, the arms of the Bophuthatswana police and army, the arms of the Transkei army and the police, they must all—and SADF—must all come under one control, not only the arms of MK. All these arms kill people.

[Robinson] Finally, Mr. Phosa, are you going to continue with the negotiations tomorrow about this specific issue with the government?

[Phosa] We are very happy to continue with it, provided that everybody negotiates in good faith. We don't think that this issue should disrupt the negotiation process at all. It's just a simple violation, it can be dealt with, with a lot of maturity, and with no hysteria at all.

[Robinson] Thank you, Mr. Phosa, for your contribution tonight. All of the best.

[Phosa] Thank you.

ANC Youth League Rejects Calls for MK To Disband

MB1102172193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1536 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] Durban Feb 11 SAPA—The African National Congress' Southern Natal Youth League says the arrests of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK): ANC military wing] cadres ferrying arms from Swaziland should be seen in the context of the war raging in the province. Weapons being brought into Natal should be seen in the context of communities trying to protect themselves against the alleged onslaught of the KwaZulu Police, askaris and warlords, said a statement. Askaris are former Umkhonto we Sizwe members now allegedly working for the South African Police.

The youth league also lashed out at Inkatha for pointing fingers at the ANC while it remained silent on the discovery of an arms cache at Soweto's Dube Hostel recently. The youth league alleged an Inkatha official was arrested during the raid.

The ANCYL [African National Congress Youth League] rejected calls for Umkhonto we Sizwe to disband, specially from the IFP while that party allegedly continued training "hit squads" in northern Natal and foreign countries. Umkhonto we Sizwe was not a private army and as long as apartheid remained, the ANC's military wing would exist, said the youth league.

ANC Issues Press Release on Meeting With IFP

MB1102200793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1923 GMT 11 Feb 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by African National Congress Department of Information and Publicity]

[Text] A meeting of the continuation committee of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and the ANC [African National Congress] took place in Durban today, February 11, 1993. It considered the progress reports of the sub-committees set up at the meeting of 29 December, 1992, which dealt with the following issues: creating a climate for free political activity; strengthening the structures of the various peace accords; ending the militarisation of politics; and addressing the issue of reconstruction.

In the light of the continuing urgency for all necessary measures to be taken to end the violence, the meeting decided to recommend to the respective principals that the meeting of the presidents and their head committees should take place by the middle of March. The committee makes this recommendation with the conviction that by this time it will have concluded its preparations, hopefully to the satisfaction of both principals.

The meeting warmly welcomed the recent communication that has taken place between Presidents Buthelezi and Mandela and was greatly encouraged by the commitment they both share to urgently end the violence. The meeting noted with serious concern new revelations about continuing inflows of weapons into the country and the stockpiling of weapons. It agreed this emphasised the urgent necessity for both parties to do everything in their power to find a comprehensive solution to the conflict between their members.

The next meeting of the committee will take place on March 5, 1993 to finalise its work and to carry out any other work as may be required by the principals.

The delegation of the IFP was led by Dr Frank Mdlalose, chairman of the IFP, and included Dr Ngubane, Inkosi Gumede, Mr Mtshali, Inkosi Ngubane, Dr Zulu and Mr Mandla Shabalala. The delegation of the ANC was led by Mr Jacob Zuma, who also chaired the session and included Mr Thabo Mbeki, Sydney Mufamadi, Baleka Kgositsile, Siphwe Nyanda, Jeff Hadebe and Mpho Scott.

Buthelezi-Mandela Letter Exchange Published

*MB1202132593 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
12 Feb 93 p 3*

[Report by Esther Waugh: "Buthelezi Pleads for Talks With Mandela"]

[Text] Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi wrote an emotion-charged letter to Nelson Mandela at the beginning of this month, urging the ANC [African National Congress] president to join him in a series of joint public meetings aimed at stopping the killing in Natal. The Star is in possession of a copy of the letter from the Inkatha Freedom Party leader as well as Mandela's reply two days later. In his reply Mandela said joint rallies could take place only if thorough preparations were completed by representatives of both organisations.

In Durban, ANC and IFP delegations yesterday again agreed in principle that the two leaders should meet, but set no date for the meeting.

Buthelezi's letter, sent from Mahlabathini on February 1, contained this appeal: "I am now writing to you directly and openly, Madiba (Mandela's clan name), because it behoves us as leaders to demonstrate and exercise political tolerance ourselves, to lead by example, and earnestly to endeavour to save lives which are tragically being lost day after day."

Buthelezi said the two leaders "simply could not wait" for their representatives to finalise a formal meeting between the two organisations, as it was "long overdue that you and I are held accountable for what we are doing, every day, to personally promote non-violence".

In his response on February 3—addressed to "Shenge"—Mandela said: "I genuinely believe that any initiative we take jointly, including a mere meeting, would have disastrous counter-productive effects if it failed actually to reduce the level of violence about which we are both concerned. It would, for instance, be completely unacceptable if, after our departure from a strife-torn area, having addressed a public meeting, violence were to break out despite our joint call for peace."

Mandela said the preparations had to be thorough.

Buthelezi proposed that areas for the rallies should be identified under the auspices of the regional dispute resolution committees. Referring to the previous letter he had received from Mandela, while the ANC leader was still in jail, Buthelezi said they, as leaders of the IFP and ANC, were specifically vulnerable "after the Goldstone Commission has told the world that the political violence there is in the country is between our members".

"We must put what problems we have behind us, and the lives that we have the potential for saving should be sufficient reward in itself."

Mandela said he had "no objections in principle" to such joint rallies but a meeting between himself and the IFP leader should be thoroughly prepared to ensure its success. However, preparations for a summit should not delay the summit itself or the proposed joint rallies. "Similarly, we should approach this initiative as one of a number of measures that should be part of a comprehensive strategy against violence that would come out of our meeting," Mandela said.

Home Affairs Minister on Election Preparations

MB1102201793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] The government wants an independent commission to finalize arrangements for a future democratic election, but Home Affairs Minister Louis Pienaar has called for such an electoral commission to be appointed by a transitional executive council, a body which would have to emerge from multiparty negotiations. Conrad Burke reports:

[Begin recording] [Burke] Elections in Namibia, November 1989—it was here that Home Affairs Minister Louis Pienaar, then administering Namibia's transition to independence, dealt first hand with the intricacies of first time elections.

Now Mr. Pienaar is anxious to see the independent electoral commission established as soon as possible for South Africa's first democratic general election. This is the body that has to supervise and legitimize the election arrangements, deciding also on things like the involvement of the international community.

[Pienaar] I am very anxious that this independent electoral commission should be established as soon as possible because the department would like to liaise with that commission as often as possible so that each step that we shall be taking could be certified, could be observed, could be monitored, and could be certified as having been properly and fairly done: the issuing of the books, the registration of the parties, the registration of the voters' list, preparation of the ballot paper, arrangements for the various ballot stations—and there will be about between 6,000 and 7,000 of them. All that has to be monitored by the electoral commission; that will have to be done step by step. If a step is not properly done, we stop the train. [end recording]

Comments on International Role

MB1102100293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0834 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] Cape Town Feb 11 SAPA—The role of the international community in South Africa's next elections will be decided by an independent electoral commission appointed by a transitional executive council involving all political parties. Home Affairs Minister Louis Pienaar said in an interview on SABC [South African

Broadcasting Corporation] radio on Thursday [11 February] that observer status for the international community could give the envisaged elections the required legitimacy.

He said the independent electoral commission would be responsible for overseeing, monitoring and supervising the whole electoral process. The commission would also decide the role that should be played by the Department of Home Affairs, which was now issuing 50,000-60,000 identity documents a week. He estimated that 95 to 96 per cent of the population would have IDs by March next year.

Six to seven thousand polling stations had already been demarcated for the envisaged elections, said Mr. Pienaar. The aim was to give every South African citizen over the age of 18 years the opportunity to participate in determining the future of the country at the ballot box.

Ministers' Council Head Comments on Appointment

MB1202094893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 12 Feb 93

[Text] The new chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, Dr. Bhadra Ranchod, says he has always made known his reservations about the 1984 tricameral constitution and that with his new appointment he will certainly not shore up the system.

Dr. Ranchod told a news conference that he was not a member of any political party but that he would have to find a political home for himself. He said he needed time but that he supported the philosophy and objectives of President F.W. de Klerk. He said that he was surprised at his appointment by Mr. De Klerk, as an academic with basic human rights for all, as a field in which he operated.

The appointment could be seen as a sign that the country is moving into a situation of equal political and economic opportunities for all South Africans.

Inkatha's Mdlalose on Self-Governing Areas Legislation

MB1102121493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1026 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] Durban Feb 11 SAPA—Inkatha National Chairman and kwaZulu Cabinet Minister Frank Mdlalose believes impending legislation enabling self-governing territories and provincial administrations to reach bilateral or multilateral agreements is an interim step towards federalism. Dr. Mdlalose's remarks come after a meeting in Cape Town on Tuesday [9 February] of officials of self-governing homelands and provincial administrations.

At the meeting, agreement was reached on integrating administrations "wherever possible" to help advance regional co-operation. A statement from the government

after the meeting said agreement had been reached that: "Government may proceed with the necessary legislation which will enable self-governing territories and provincial administrations to reach where applicable bilateral and/or multilateral agreements".

Questioned if this was in line with the kwaZulu government's stated commitment to regionalism, Dr. Mdlalose said: "This is a step towards a federal state type of constitution, as an interim measure".

Dr. Mdlalose is also chairman of the Natal/kwaZulu Joint Executive Authority (JEA), a body which already administers much of the affairs of Natal and kwaZulu.

The latest development would affect the JEA in that it would rationalise its conduct by allowing it a greater and more effective say on decisions impacting on the region. There would be a widening of powers on such issues as health, education, housing and others over which the provinces currently had less control than the self-governing territories, he added.

Tuesday's meeting discussed a "need to allocate more powers to the province to match the self-governing territories", said Dr. Mdlalose. The impending legislation would have a positive impact on development in the region but "should have been undertaken a long time ago".

Army Chief Announces Disbandment of Battalions

MB1202143493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0911 GMT 12 Feb 93

[Text] Pretoria Feb 12 SAPA—The controversial 31 and 32 Battalions will be disbanded and their members will be absorbed into other army units next month, South African Army Chief Lt-Gen Georg Meiring announced on Friday [12 February]. The 32 Battalion, comprising Angolans, will be formally disbanded during a parade at its base at Pomfret on March 26, while 31 Battalion, containing bushmen soldiers, will be disbanded during a parade at its base Schmidtsdrif on March 6.

President F. W. de Klerk announced last year that both units were to be disbanded.

Gen Meiring said the transfer and absorption of the soldiers into their new units would take place soon after the parades. The colours of both units would, in accordance with normal military tradition, be laid to rest in appropriate locations at a later date. The families of both units would initially remain at the bases and be moved to their new bases later.

"This temporary disruption of family life is unfortunate but was unavoidable," Gen Meiring said. He said the two units were battle-proven and had served South Africa with distinction for many years. The disbanding of units is never an easy process. In this case, it was particularly difficult because these two units occupy a special place in the hearts of many South Africans. I would like to thank all the members of both these

outstanding units for their many years of excellent service, unswerving loyalty and sacrifice."

32 Battalion's members are Angolans who joined the SADF [South African Defense Force] operating out of Namibia into Angola in the mid-1970s. When they were eventually deployed in South African townships, black liberation groups accused them of being a "third force" and demanded their disbandment.

31 Battalion's bushmen trackers also assisted the SADF, notably in the Caprivi Strip, during the Angolan war.

CP Leader Condemns Demise of Own Affairs

MB1102202593 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans 5 Feb 93 p 1

[Unattributed report: "FW's Red Conspiracy"]

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] regards the State President F.W. de Klerk's dictatorial removing of Own Affairs state departments, as well as the time scale according to which he unilaterally, and without consensus by all role players, wants to hand over power to the ANC-South African Communist Party alliance, as "a strategy out of the book of the Communist Revolution."

That was said by CP leader Andries Treurnicht during this week's parliamentary session on the state president's opening address last Friday. According to Dr. Treurnicht, Mr. de Klerk's capitulation of power through an interim government or an executive transitional committee is in agreement with a plan from the Communist Revolution.

He said that within the framework of the government and the African National Congress's reforms, it is not the transitional council which is going to be replaced by real democratic institutions representing different groups or peoples.

The Russian Czar, Nicholas II, lost control of his country in 1917 after losing control over his armed forces. This process is currently taking place in South Africa, where the control of the South African Defense Force [SADF] and the South African Police [SAP] is secretly being transferred to the African National Congress's [ANC] Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation].

In Russia, an interim government was formed by the so-called "Duma" to rule during transition. That tentative/interim government then granted amnesty to all political exiles and prisoners. That same government then allowed Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin to return to Russia. The result was that the Czar had to abdicate and was banished to Siberia where he was murdered with his family in 1918.

What are we experiencing now in South Africa? Dr. Treurnicht asked. "More than 80 percent of the whites reject the idea of an interim or transitional government." Prof. Lawrence Schlemmer, who conducted the opinion poll, says the largest bulk of whites, coloreds, and

Indians, supporters of the Inkatha Freedom Party and those of the National Party, "reject an interim government in its entirety."

But what are we experiencing? Thousands of prisoners and exiles have returned and are free. The government is already committed to surrendering the power to rule. It has lost the will to rule. It promises a government of national unity with the ANC. This government must help in defusing the crisis which the ANC helped to create.

Peace and a cogovernment must be assured by people who say: "We must never forget that the South African Communist Party is still committed to socialism in South Africa, and socialism is communism's little brother."

These are the people with whom Mr. de Klerk wants to cogovern South Africa, and who must take over the SADF and SAP and the South African Broadcasting Corporation, Dr. Treurnicht said.

Stresses Need for Talks

MB1102200693 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht has expressed the desire to talks to all parties and groups in South Africa, although he feels there are certain non-negotiables.

In a CCV TV interview with Sir David Frost today, he stressed that Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] had failed, and that President de Klerk should come to him and the Cosag [Concerned South Africans Group] group for negotiations.

[Begin recording] [Treurnicht] There are very very important and very difficult questions to solve and things to discuss. Don't hurry us into a unitary system and don't hurry us into a land under one central government with the ANC [African National Congress] without discussing these things and coming to an agreement. Don't do it. So we're in for discussion, negotiation, and we will negotiate for instance when it comes to borders between ourselves, and we have land of our own, and there are territories which belong to various communities and its legally, historically theirs. So we say....

[Frost, interrupting] Coming back to that. That message to President de Klerk is that you want more discussions, and therefore you will take part in those discussions.

[Treurnicht] We are in the process. As a matter of fact, his forum for discussions failed, our forum has succeeded so far, so he will have to join us in Cosag if he wants to discuss the future of all the people in this country.

[Frost] Coloreds are not yet mature enough for full citizenship in this country, you said; they are like 12-year-old children and must still remain under our guardianship.

[Treurnicht] I can't remember, but I think it can be attributed to the state president's wife, not to me, not in any case. I regard the colored community as a community on its own, with relations to the white community and others. [end recording]

Treurnicht Accused of Misrepresenting Cosag

MB1202142393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Feb 93

[Text] The Afrikaaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union] has asked the leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr. Andries Treurnicht, to refrain from making comments on behalf of the Concerned South Africans Group [Cosag].

The leader of the union, Mr. Andries Beyers, was referring to Sir David Frost's television interview with Dr. Treurnicht. He said it was a serious misrepresentation to suggest that Cosag wanted to be the CP's alternative negotiating forum to Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. Mr. Beyers said Cosag did not pretend to be a negotiating forum. It was just a unifying organization that shared certain viewpoints.

Mr. Beyers said Dr. Treurnicht also created the wrong impression by claiming that Cosag would take part in negotiations as a group, and that it had decided not to take part in the next election.

12 February Review of Current Events, Issues

MB1202141693

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

ANC Failure To Condemn Arms Smuggling 'Disturbing'—The African National Congress, ANC, "failure unequivocally to condemn arms smuggling by its own men is disturbing," states Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 12 February in a page 10 editorial. "It has successively pleaded ignorance, asking for time to investigate; then, after admitting that some of its men were involved in gun-running, insisted that its national executive was unaware of the operation; and, finally, pointed fingers at Mangosuthu Buthelezi's IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], declaring that an IFP central committee member had been arrested on similar charges. These responses are unconvincing....Nelson Mandela has reportedly said the ANC is not fully in control of its underground army, MK, just as President de Klerk is not master of his security forces. Yet just as the ANC insists that De Klerk must assert his authority and discipline renegade soldiers and policemen, so must its national leadership establish its dominance and bring its rebels to order."

BUSINESS DAY

Worth of Political Promises Questioned—Commenting on the "worth" of a political promise, Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 12 February in a page 8 editorial notes the National Party and Finance Minister Barend du Plessis promise in 1989 to reduce company and personal taxes each year. "When Derek Keys took over, he said he was not bound by the promises of his predecessor, and circumstances had changed. So they have; since 1989 government has spent more than it earned to such an extent that we now face a national debt crisis. Someone has to pay, and that means you." The National Party is not alone in this, the paper continues. "In the U.S., George 'read my lips' Bush broke his promise of no new taxes; he gave way to Bill Clinton who reneged on election promises in his first week in office."

NEW NATION

United, Credible Army Needed To Control Violence—Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 12-18 February in its page 16 editorial notes that the nation is "beginning to see the light" at the end of the negotiations tunnel. "That is largely due to the fact that the government and the ANC are finding each other and there is sufficient recognition on either side that compromises must be made. These compromises must not be perceived as a weakness, but as a commitment to a new political dispensation." There is a lot that can be done to protect the gains so far achieved, the editorial continues, "but ultimately it is the armed forces that will need to play a pivotal role in the process of transition....Until a strong, united and credible army emerges, the spiral of violence will continue unabated. We can no longer afford a situation in which the discovery of each arms cache threatens negotiations and the only way we can stop that from happening is to move with great speed towards a genuine people's army."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Joint Control of Security Forces Inevitable Solution—The crisis of ANC military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, MK, cadres "importing arms caches into Natal has highlighted a critical problem: that none of the parties to the Natal violence can control their forces," begins a page 20 editorial in Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 12-18 February. "It has been well established that the kwaZulu Police are partisan; the state security forces have long been discredited for their support for Inkatha; and now it is clear that the African National Congress has a problem with returned guerrillas who are unemployed and frustrated....The government has not made returned exiles welcome and has done nothing to ensure that they do not become a social and political problem. On the contrary, it has enjoyed watching the ANC grapple with the problem. In particular, the government has dragged its feet in acknowledging the inevitable solution: joint control of all security forces and full integration of MK and the South

African Defence Force. This week's revelations should add momentum to the drive to achieve this."

CAPE TIMES

Move Away From Alliances With National Party, ANC—Anthony Johnson writes in the "Midweek Politics" column on page 6 of Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 10 February that there is "a move by parties to opt for a clearer 'brand-name identity' in marketing themselves ahead of an election" which "flies in the face of expectations" that the first nonracial poll would be a contest between two grand coalitions. "The formation of formal pacts or alliances may in many instances be postponed until after the election. This would allow parties to pool their resources once their real strengths had been tested at the polls." De Klerk, Johnson states, is insisting that the National Party's "go-it-alone option does not amount to an about-face but the ruling party has clearly decided to create a critical distance in the eyes of the electorate between itself and Inkatha." Similarly, Mandela and the South African Communist Party Leader Chris Hani have "sent out signals" that "their long-standing alliance could be re-examined."

TRANSVALER

ANC Must Clarify Military Wing's 'Hidden Agenda'—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 8 February says in a page 8 editorial: "The echoes of indignation over a so-called third force and a hidden agenda have hardly died down before a consignment of weapons has boomeranged against the ANC. Indications are that senior members of the ANC's military wing ordered that the weapons be smuggled from Mozambique into Natal, where they were most likely to be used against Inkatha, had they not been discovered by the police....Just as President F. W. de Klerk has publicly cleansed his defense force and police, so too Mr. Nelson Mandela will have to shake out the ANC's military wing. It seems Mr. Mandela and his senior colleagues are not aware of what is happening in their own defense force. They will have to follow a good example and make it a priority to get rid of this third or fourth force and their hidden agenda."

Desecration of U.S., ANC Flags Unforgivable—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans of 9 February declares in its page 8 editorial: "The desecration of the U.S. and ANC flags during a Conservative Party rally in Pretoria is unforgivable. People to whom their own flags are precious and insist that they are shown respect do not burn those of other countries' or organizations. Many South Africans are justifiably bitter when the South African flag is desecrated or disparaged, as has happened far too often during the past year. But cultured people ought nevertheless to be above that kind of action. By setting fire to the U.S. flag, the image of the Afrikaner has suffered. While the ANC's flag is not a national symbol, many thousands of South Africans nevertheless place as much regard in it as others do in the old Transvaal Republic flag. The fact that the CP's Transvaal Youth Council condemned the flag desecration and apologized to the Americans is a good start. The CP's national leaders also owe both the ANC and the U. S. Ambassador an apology."

BEELD

Editorial Views CP Leadership 'Apathy'—"The march by the CP Youth League in Pretoria on Saturday [6 February], at which the American flag, among others, was burned, should serve as a warning to leaders and the moderates in the party," begins a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 10 February. "The signs can be clearly seen: As a result of the poor leadership by Dr. Andries Treurnicht and the political instigation by Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, the CP is already finding itself on the way to radicalism, extremism and violence....The CP's Youth Council strongly condemned the burning of the flag and a statement was sent to the American ambassador apologizing for the incident. However, this is not enough. The march was led by Dr. Hartzenberg, and Dr. Treurnicht addressed the group before the Union Buildings. The two have not yet commented on the incident....Unless the CP leadership takes the initiative and stops this process of radicalization, they will have to pick the fruits of their apathy in the future."

Angola

'Fierce' Fighting Continues in Huambo

MB1102211893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Communique from the General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces issued on 11 February]

[Text] The military situation in the city of Huambo is critical. Government forces continue to resist and to inflict heavy blows on the forces of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Fierce clashes took place on the outskirts of the government palace and the military preparatory academy today. UNITA forces, backed by South African-made Caspir armored vehicles and manned by white mercenaries, carried out massive attacks on the rear guard of government forces during the whole day, but without success.

During the counterattacks mounted by government forces, UNITA forces left behind 11 dead, one prisoner, nine AKM's, five grenade launchers, and a quantity of military equipment.

According to the element taken prisoner, Savimbi ordered that Huambo should be taken as soon as possible in order to establish contact with Ms. Margaret Anstee, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, from there. Until then, he will continue to evade contact in order to avoid being pressured.

UNITA Takes Airport, Police Barracks

MB1102212493 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] The Airport of Huambo and the barracks of the notorious Riot Police have been under the total control of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] since early this morning. Our correspondent Lourenco Bento has further details:

[Begin Bento recording] In their unstoppable advance toward [words indistinct] of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT], the glorious FALA forces overran the barracks of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] and the Riot Police in Huambo. The action which took place early this morning resulted in the death of [words indistinct]. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

UN's Anstee Urges Truce in Huambo

MB1102193493 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 11 Feb 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Had everything gone according to plan, the two sides in the Angolan conflict, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and

UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], would be sitting around the conference table in Addis Ababa, sorting out a new cease-fire. But since UNITA refused to turn up at this second round of negotiations, the war has gone on, especially around the city of Huambo, UNITA's headquarters in the central highlands. The army chief of staff has described the battle there as the biggest in Angola's history. Well, now the United Nations is joining aid agencies in pleading for some kind of truce in the fighting around Huambo, at the very least. On the line to Luanda, Akwe Amosu asked UN Special Representative Margaret Anstee why they wanted a truce so badly.

[Begin recording] [Anstee] We do not have any direct information any more, but certainly from all the reports that are coming in, it seems that there are thousands of people wounded in Huambo without any proper medical assistance. Food and water are also reported to be scarce. [In that way], we felt that the truce was vital to permit help to be brought to the wounded and to suffering civilians.

[A. Amosu] I know you have been in touch with both sides. Are they favorable to the truce proposal?

[Anstee] Well, there has not yet been time for either side to reply to me. From a conversation I had during a meeting with President dos Santos earlier yesterday, I am hopeful that he would be willing to consider such an eventuality. But of course the problem always in a matter of this kind is that it has to be agreed to by both sides and also the practical aspects of the matter have to be very carefully reviewed because it is important that guarantees of security should be adequate to permit the people involved in humanitarian aid, whether through the UN or through other organizations, to get through safely.

[Amosu] But if the two sides failed to agree to a cease-fire in Addis Ababa, why should they agree to the same thing now?

[Anstee] Well, I think that the appeal that I made in Addis Ababa was more general in nature, shall we say. In this particular case, there have been 10 more days of fighting. We know that the humanitarian situation is desperate.

[Amosu] On the wider issue of the talks, Mr. Savimbi said at the weekend that he would carry on fighting until the balance between the two sides was right and presumably meant that he was ready to wait to talk until he was winning the battle. How do you react to that?

[Anstee] Well, I don't want to make any speculations of these issues. As far as I am concerned, and the United Nations are concerned, it is a matter of the utmost importance to restore the cease-fire of this country and to get back to the negotiating table and to the path of peace. The longer the fighting goes on the more difficult it is to get an agreement, the more entrenched it becomes [words indistinct] already existing suspicion, distrust, and even hatred for the last 16 years that are already

bedeviling any agreement. That [words indistinct] endeavors to bring about the cease-fire as soon as possible.

[Amosu] Well, forgive me, but that is what you personally have been doing since early October and they are continuing to fight?

[Anstee] Well, yes, certainly I have been trying to do this since October, but I don't know what else we can do. This is what the UN has to go on trying to do, even though it is, of course, because it doesn't succeed it is exposed to criticism. There is one point I would like to make here and that is that at the meeting in Addis Ababa 10 days ago, in point of fact, there was a broad agreement on a fairly large number of points and if we could just get back to the negotiation table as proposed for this week, the agenda then would be reduced to a very small number of issues that are still outstanding. [end recording]

UNITA Figure on Conversation With Anstee

MB1202083693 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 12 Feb 93

[Text] The leadership of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has always been committed to a peaceful solution in Angola. In that context, UNITA's Dr. Jaka Jamba yesterday spoke to UN secretary general representative Margaret Anstee. Dr. Jamba then spoke to our correspondent Clarindo Kaputo.

[Begin Jamba recording] I would like to tell Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel listeners that I have spoken to Dr. Margaret Anstee by telephone. I had the opportunity to clarify that our delegation to the Addis Ababa talks has not yet returned to Huambo in view of Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] bombardments of that city. This type of operation is in line with what happened in Uige during the recent release of foreigners that had been found in Soyo.

Pilots are refusing to fly to our areas. So, that is the only technical problem preventing the return of our delegation to Huambo. As soon as our delegation arrives in the city of Huambo we will be able to contact the UN special representative in order to set a date for further talks. [end recording]

Turning to the claim made by the MPLA radio service, whereby General Eugenio N'gola Manuvacola was in detention here in Jamba, Dr. Jaka Jamba said:

[Begin Jamba recording] As a matter of principle, I always refuse to comment on fabricated and groundless news reports broadcast by Radio Nacional de Angola. That is cheap propaganda. [end recording]

UNITA Secretary General Reportedly Detained in Jamba

MB1102130993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] Eugenio Manuvacola, secretary general of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], who is reported missing, could be in detention in Jamba. The replacement of the head of UNITA's delegation to the Addis Ababa talks is causing quite a stir in Angolan and other political circles.

Jonas Savimbi has decided to replace Eugenio Manuvacola with Jaka Jamba and the whereabouts of the new UNITA secretary general are not known. The Portuguese news agency, LUSA, reported yesterday that Bela Malaquias, wife of Eugenio Manuvacola, could have been burned alive in Jamba. Other reports say that Malaquias' three daughters, who had been in detention since May 1992, might also have been killed. In view of the killings, Eugenio Manuvacola is reported to have fallen out with Jonas Savimbi and subsequently arrested in Jamba.

Reacting to the report, Assis Malaquias, brother of Bela, said he did not know whether he should issue a statement as a politician, uncle, son, brother, or Angolan, though he knew his family's life was in danger. Assis Malaquias, an official of the Angolan Democratic Forum, added: Savimbi has sentenced to death not only my relatives, but many other intellectuals from southern Angola because he wants to rule on his own. That is why Savimbi ordered the killing of the Sangumbas, Chingunji, the Chimbundus, the Malaquias, and other families. Assis Malaquias said the Angola we want cannot be built with Jonas Savimbi's UNITA.

Observers Urge UNITA To Arrange New Meeting

MB1202094693 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] The observers of the Angolan peace process today issued the following declaration:

The observers of the peace process have noticed with great concern the impasse in the efforts made by the UN secretary general aimed at securing National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] agreement to set a date for a new Addis Ababa meeting. The meeting was scheduled to be held yesterday [10 February], but was adjourned at the request of that party.

The observers are worried in view of renewed military operations in almost every part of the country, notably in Huambo. That is in flagrant violation of the peace accord and of the appeals that have successively been made by the Security Council and the international community as a whole.

The continued loss of human lives and the destruction of property in Angola, with no prospects of the armed clashes coming to an end, are incompatible with the

reiteration that the Peace Accord signed in Lisbon on 31 May 1991, as well as the cease-fire declaration, remain (?valid).

The observers therefore urge the UNITA leadership to arrange for a new meeting in Addis Ababa without further delay in order to achieve an effective cease-fire throughout the country, as well as adherence to and fulfillment of the Peace Accord. The observers will not but shoulder the responsibilities given them by the accords should there be no change in a war situation that has unacceptably been destroying Angola and claiming the lives of its defenseless people.

UNITA Charges Namibian Involvement in War

MB1102172093 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Interview with Evaristo David, first provincial secretary of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, by reporter Papagaio Muxili on 10 February; place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] In an interview with the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel yesterday Evaristo David, first provincial secretary of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], said among other things, that the government of Sam Nujoma is involved in the Angolan civil war. [passage omitted]

[Muxili] Mr. David, we have learned that Namibian forces are involved in the war in Cunene, that they are fighting alongside the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA]. What is the true picture on the battlefield?

[David] Papagaio Muxili, it is true that Namibian forces are fighting alongside FAPLA troops. These troops are not only stationed in [words indistinct] from the border to Xangongo, from Xangongo to Muca, and from Ndjiva to [words indistinct], where they were repulsed today. What is more, Namibian troops have infiltrated the province in each and every corner not only to assist FAPLA forces, but also to commit crimes, including murder and theft of people's property, particularly cattle. The people are sick and tired of this situation. In recent days Namibian military columns and vehicles coming from Oshakati and Ondangwa [words indistinct] crossing Cunene River to areas such as Cahama [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

Comoros

'Clashes' Reported in Moroni After Land Dispute

AB1102201093 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 11 Feb 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been more trouble in the Comoros' capital, Moroni. It began as a dispute over land that escalated quickly into violent clashes that have involved the government. From Moroni, Kamadin Mohamed faxed this report.

The situation remained tense today in the capital, Moroni, where rioters have been clashing with the security forces since yesterday afternoon. In the southern parts of Moroni, gunfire was heard this morning.

After many attempts by the security forces to control the rioters with teargas and by firing shots in the air, today, the security forces finally decided to give up. Many people on both sides are reportedly wounded.

Many offices have closed down following threats to burn them down if they opened. Road blocks made up from the skeletons of wrecked cars, burning cars, and stones have been erected around the city, paralyzing the traffic.

Having divided themselves into mobile units, youths roamed the streets armed with stones and sticks, harassing the security forces.

In a special broadcast last night, the prime minister called for calm and urged citizens to intervene to end the riots but it appears that his call fell on deaf ears.

The riots broke out following a land dispute but now they are taking on a more political dimension, with the rioters feeling that President Djohar had himself taken sides in the land dispute.

Madagascar

Interior Ministry Releases Partial Election Results

EA1202083593 Antananarivo Radio Madagascar Network in Malagasy 1600 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Excerpts] The results of the presidential election held in Madagascar on 10 February still dominate the news, of course. The number of polling stations which sent results to the Cupola building at the Interior Ministry has increased. The number of subprefectures which sent complete or partial results has also increased, although many of them had not yet sent results by this afternoon. Our colleagues, who are at the Cupola, now give us the latest results. Cupola, we listen to you:

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] [passage omitted] The latest results received at 1800 at the national level from 3,744 polling stations out of a total of 14,135 throughout Madagascar are as follows: registered voters, 2,090,182; voters, 1,616,200; invalid and blank votes, 36,708; valid votes, 1,579,492; votes won by candidate Albert Zafy, 1,072,263 or 67.89 percent; for candidate Didier Ratsiraka, 507,229 votes or 32.11 percent. The turnout for the 10 February election at the national level is currently 77.32 percent. Only 26 percent

of the results at the national level have been received so far. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Malawi

Government Refuses Opposition Demands for Secret Ballot

MB1102183093 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] The governing Malawi Congress Party has refused opposition demands for secret balloting in the forthcoming referendum on a multiparty system, but has announced that it will make other concessions.

Sources said the party had agreed to count ballots at polling stations and to include opposition figures on a commission appointed by President Kamuzu Banda to oversee the referendum. The party had originally planned to transport ballot papers to a holding center, but the opposition said that this could lead to fraud. A spokesman said the aim was to ensure security, secrecy and the absence of intimidation in the referendum which is scheduled for June. However, in spite of the concessions, pro-democracy groups have threatened to boycott the polls unless all their demands are met.

Aford Official Urges Registration for Referendum

MB0602171093 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 6 Feb 93

[Text] Members of one of the country's pressure groups, the Alliance for Democracy, Aford, has called on people in Blantyre to register their names in large numbers in order to participate in the forthcoming national referendum. The call was made by the chairman of the Interim Committee of Aford in Blantyre, Mr. (Nenenda Ndiwe), and other members of the community when they addressed a meeting at Saint Pius Primary School. He emphasized that all eligible voters must take the referendum seriously because it will decide the political future of the country.

Mozambique

Chissano Sends Message to Iranian Leader

MB1002113493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 10 Feb 93

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano has expressed the desire to strengthen relations between Iran and Mozambique. This is stated in a congratulatory message Chissano sent to his Iranian counterpart, 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the Islamic revolution.

Trade Mission Head Comments on Mozambican Elections

MB1002154693 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 10 Feb 93

[From the "Channel Africa report" program]

[Text] South Africa will not give support to any one particular party in the run up to multiparty elections in Mozambique. This was announced by South Africa's Trade Mission head in Maputo, Tom Sunday, who said his country could not afford to take sides:

[Begin Sunday recording] There is no way that South Africa can single out Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] above Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front], above Fumo [Mozambique United Democratic Front] above [words indistinct], or whatever these other things are called. Whatever help is given will be given, as I say, to Mozambique, and it must be help that is available to all Mozambicans. There are too many lessons that South Africa has learned in the past decade for us to make, or repeat mistakes that might have been made in the past. [end recording]

Mr. Sunday said there some difficulties on the part of Renamo as they didn't have access to the same sources of funding as the ruling Frelimo Party. But indications were that Renamo may be receiving some help from Britain and Italy.

[Begin Sunday recording] My British colleague tells me that Britain has given some assistance to Renamo. I think he said he has given them fax machines and photocopy machines and this sort of stuff. The Italians I know have been great supporters of Renamo in the past, and I am told, but I have yet to check it, that the Italians are paying in part for Renamo to live here in Maputo. It's very difficult for Renamo, as they don't have access to the same sources of funds that presumably Frelimo does. What sources of funds these other parties, like Fumo for instance has, I don't know. Maybe, I mean, Dr. (Rulkok) has just come back from Portugal; he may have brought a lot of Portuguese funding with him. I don't know. I'm meeting him. He might come with a little begging bowl too. [end recording]

UN Representative Ajello on Establishing Commissions

MB1102171993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Interview with Aldo Ajello, special representative of the UN secretary general in Mozambique, by unidentified reporter on 11 February; place not given—recorded, Ajello responds to questions in English, with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese]

[Text] In an interview with Radio Mozambique this morning Aldo Ajello, special representative of the UN secretary general in Mozambique, said the National Information Commission and National Commission for

Police Affairs, two commissions established within the framework of the General Peace Accord, have not yet begun operation because the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has not yet named its representatives. On Renamo accusations that the government had integrated about 15,000 soldiers and 3,000 employees of the State Information and Security Service into the police force, Aldo Ajello said:

[Begin recording] [Ajello] When I discussed this question with President Chissano, he said that the reason why they are integrating some military forces in the police is that in the previous configuration of the Army, the Army was accomplishing some functions which are normally functions of the police, like the border (?patrol); and he was talking about figures much, much lower than what you have mentioned. Of course, I don't have all the elements. The only way to have the elements is to start discussing this question in the appropriate commission. But I am aware of the importance of this question and I am very, very, very sensitive to this problem. So, you can make sure that I will take care of it. I know that President Chissano already has the names on the government side, the names of the nine people that will be appointed after consultation with the other parties, and he is still waiting for a designation from Renamo.

[Reporter, in Portuguese] What is the justification for the absence of these elements?

[Ajello] No, I don't think there is anything special. They have not yet identified the six names. Last time I met Mr. Dhlakama in Marringue, he assured me that he was doing that and would provide the names as soon as possible. [end recording]

Government, Renamo Approve UN Operations Commander

MB1102163093 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] The Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] have approved the appointment of Brazilian Major General Lelio Goncalves Rodrigues da Silva as a commander of the military component of the United Nations operations in Mozambique, UNOMOZ. Gen. Goncalves is currently the commander of the Brazilian Army's 8th division. His arrival in Mozambique has been held up by the delay in securing formal approval of his appointment by both the Mozambican Government and Renamo. Gen. Goncalves' arrival date has still not been fixed.

Under the plan approved by the UN Security Council in December, the UNOMOZ force will include five infantry battalions, three companies of military engineers, an aviation unit, a military medical unit including a field hospital, and three logistic companies.

Renamo Claims 5,000 Members in Chimoio City

MB0902154893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] currently has some 5,000 members in the city of Chimoio. The Radio Mozambique correspondent in Manica Province reports Renamo has created 18 committees in residential wards and 23 in enterprises, public institutions, and schools.

Textafica [Mozambique Textile Company], with more than 10,000 [figure as heard] members and Ema [Wool Enterprise], with more than 300 members are the two Chimoio-based enterprises believed to have the biggest number of Renamo militants.

Swaziland

Police Arrest South Africans for Illegal Arms Possession

MB1102183193 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] Three South African males were arrested by police yesterday for being in possession of five AK-47 rifles illegally at the Lomahasha Border Post. A police spokesman, Sergeant Paul Zishwili, said the men also had five magazines and 150 live rounds of ammunition. The also had two 9mm pistols with two magazines and 16 live rounds of ammunition. He said they appeared before the Simunye Magistrate Court for remand today. They were arrested when they crossed the Lomahasha Border Post to Swaziland from Mozambique.

Humaras President Responds to Charges

MB1202095093 Mbabane Swazi Television in siSwati 1700 GMT 6 Feb 93

[Vika Khumalo, president of the Human Rights Association of Swaziland, interviewed by Swazi television announcer Sabelo Masuku on the "Let's Talk" program; words in quotation marks in English—live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Masuku] In the recent past, the local English newspapers had a write up on a Vika Khumalo, I take it this is you, and called you a "puppet" of the Americans, which means that you are a serf of the Americans. Did you see this article in the papers?

[Khumalo] Yes, I saw it, Mr. Masuku, where they said I was a little dog... [rest of sentence covered by laughter from Masuku, joined by Khumalo]

[Masuku] A puppy?

[Khumalo] A puppy.

[Masuku] How did you feel, considering that it was your own people complaining about you, saying: Hey, mister, how can you sell us out? How did you feel being branded a puppet?

[Khumalo] It is a painful experience, Mr. Masuku, let me not lie about it. It certainly shocked me, but then I told myself that we are going through a rather awkward time in the country right now, and that there are many things that people as yet do not understand. You see, it is common practice that...

[Masuku, interrupting] That perhaps there is something being hidden?

[Khumalo] No. What I mean is things that we do not as yet understand, like "tolerance" and how to react when somebody's perception differs from yours. It is healthy to differ and exchange views. That is good. It is not good to indulge in name calling. I do not see myself as Judas. However, in many African countries there is a prevalent view that the status quo is permanent, and that anyone that comes up with new thinking is instigated from the outside. I regard it as an insult that among ourselves we are saying Swazis cannot be original and think for themselves, that we can only be fed ideas from the outside. Mr. Masuku, you will recall when I was on this very program that I said I did not learn politics from the Americans. I learned politics at home and became interested in it from the time I was five. So as far as I am concerned the Americans found me already treading my present political path, and it is difficult to spoon feed a healthy adult.

[Masuku] So they find you treading the path of political parties?

[Khumalo] They find me treading the path of democracy, calling for majority rule.

[Masuku] And of course they give you the benefit of their experience?

[Khumalo] Not so, Mr. Masuku. We could perhaps say they do through the books provided, which anyone is free to read. If I can be viewed as a puppet, then it means there is really no independent government in Swaziland. All Swazis are puppets, if I am branded one. We should then stop asking for assistance from here and there if it stops us doing what we wish. As I say, Mr. Masuku, we really have a problem in this country. Anything that spells progress is branded as un-Swazi.

[Masuku] Mr. Khumalo, in short you want to tell me that their calling you a "puppet" has troubled your spirit and your soul?

[Khumalo] It has both troubled and encouraged me, and revealed that people are there and they are listening, which indicates progress.

[Masuku] By saying you were encouraged, people will think: Mr. Khumalo is getting some benefit out of all this.

[Khumalo] Yes, I am encouraged, not because there is something I am getting, but because of the challenge that there are people who can criticize me. You see, criticism is a healthy part of democracy. But what I also perceive

from this issue is that in this country, we are apt to dismiss, out of hand, anything we do not want or understand, and brand it un-Swazi.

[Masuku] Mr. Khumalo, do you still work with the Americans?

[Khumalo] Yes, I do.

[Masuku] You intend to continue doing so?

[Khumalo] Yes, for a time then I shall see what to do next.

[Masuku] Not as a "puppet"? [Laughs]

[Khumalo] I will work like anyone else. I have never been a "puppet".

[Masuku] There is a big issue here, where I heard that the work of the Human Rights Association of Swaziland [Humaras] is to protect the rights of people. They say there is a white chap here with the Americans who manhandled a Swazi worker. Those that took over the victim's cause say they brought the matter to you. Did the matter reach you?

[Khumalo] Yes it did, Mr. Masuku.

[Masuku] How many people brought it to your attention?

[Khumalo] It was brought by one person.

[Masuku] A man?

[Khumalo] No.

[Masuku] A woman?

[Khumalo] A woman.

[Masuku] Also employed by the Americans?

[Khumalo] Yes. The case was presented to me and I heard it myself as I work there too. I also know the procedure in the event of a clash between an employer and employee. I then outlined the procedure to be followed and we agreed with the person that brought the matter to my attention that this would be followed.

[Masuku] Could you outline the steps, Mr. Khumalo?

[Khumalo] With the American establishment, as with other work places, there is a representative body for the workforce.

[Masuku] There is one at this establishment?

[Khumalo] Yes. It is not a trade union, but a representative body for the workforce, and it is possible for this body to take up your cause with management. If management's reaction is unsatisfactory, you can take the cause further to the ambassador's assistant. Should this not bear fruit you can move on to the ambassador himself. If this fails, Washington beckons.

[Masuku] DC? Which means you now ring Washington, it being so far off?

[Khumalo] You write a letter, Mr. Masuku, and present your case to the relevant office.

[Masuku] So if the ambassador himself manhandles me by the tie, I can appeal straight to Washington? After all I cannot appeal to the aggressor?

[Khumalo] That is up to you, Mr. Masuku.

[Khumalo] However, Mr. Masuku, what I need to explain here, is that Humaras is not an organization created to take over the work of trade unions, or any other organizations like them. We can, however, work with them. Mr. Masuku, trade unions protect the rights of workers. That should be clear. They protect the rights of workers. As people also in the business of protecting rights, however, we work with the trade unions, but have not come to take over their mandate. The same applies at work. Workers' representative bodies are meant to inform us about their activities and how far they have gone and request our assistance, as the case may be.

[Masuku] So, Mr. Khumalo, how did the matter end, following your advice to the lady on procedures to follow? Was that the last you heard of it?

[Khumalo] That was the last I heard, Mr. Masuku, till I saw it in the paper.

[Masuku] Mr. Khumalo, one might ask, since these people presented their case to you as a rights organization, why you did not follow up and help them? If perhaps you thought this might cause you problems at work, could you not have handed the case over to others, like Mr. Jele, to handle—if perhaps you felt you could not bite the hand that feeds you?

[Khumalo] I could bite it, Mr. Masuku, in the cause of doing my duty. That is not a problem for me. I would not, however, Mr. Masuku, say that is how the case ended. We did take steps, and found that...

[Masuku, interrupting] What steps?

[Khumalo] We had informal talks "between"...

[Masuku, interrupting] With whom?

[Khumalo] With those involved in this case. We found, however, that we could no longer get in touch with the person involved in this issue, who broke contact. We have witnesses to the fact that we took the matter almost to the end, inquiring at every opportunity on the progress made, and getting no feedback.

[Masuku] Briefly, Mr. Khumalo, what happened to this individual?

[Khumalo] I think the individual stopped work, was sacked, and started some business.

[Masuku] Mr. Khumalo, people will be saying: Ah, Mr. Khumalo opted to protect his own stomach. What would you say to that, that you decided not to sit on the Americans' back and tell them their business?

[Khumalo] Mr. Masuku I did not...

[Masuku, interrupting] Did not protect your own stomach?

[Khumalo] Mr. Masuku, I did not protect my own stomach. On the contrary, I exposed it. My boss is my witness.

[Masuku] That you exposed yourself to starvation?

[Khumalo] She is witness to the fact that I told her of the case and how upsetting it was to us, to me as an

employee, if it was true. I cannot count how many times she came back to me to say they say its untrue.

[Masuku] Mr. Khumalo, have you heard of any other complaints about these Americans? Or was this the first case—reported or not to Humaras?

[Khumalo] No, I have heard nothing, Mr. Masuku, because our eyes and ears are the people.

[Masuku] Mr. Khumalo, what exactly takes place at the Cultural Center? What kind of work is done there, if you would remind me a little, [Khumalo laughs] about your work place?

[Khumalo] We give out information on America. If you want extensive information about America, its customs, and policies, you get it from us, especially because we also have this satellite dish...

[Masuku, interrupting] Yes, that facilitates news broadcasts...

[Khumalo, interrupting] Yes, through which we bring you news. From that same dish we are also able to communicate with experts in America on various issues, be it to do with television or the workforce, or whatever. We can get people there and connect them to those at this end.

[Masuku] So its basically information?

[Khumalo] "Yes".

[Masuku] There is this lady, who, as I have heard, took up the case of this employee. Do you know her?

[Khumalo] No, I do not know her, Mr. Masuku. Who is she?

[Masuku] I do not know her name.

[Khumalo] Can you expand further on this?

[Masuku] They say she took up the cause of the manhandled employee, made waves, and was sacked. So I thought that as people dealing with information you know what unfolded?

[Khumalo] Ah, Mr. Masuku, this is what I was explaining to you.

[Masuku] Is that what you were explaining?

[Khumalo] "Yes". She is the employee that left, the same one that came to me. It is not...

[Masuku, interrupting] The manhandled one remained?

[Khumalo] "Yes". The manhandled one remained. He never came to report the case.

[Masuku] So he is still employed?

[Khumalo] He is still employed. He has no problem. According to him, he was never manhandled. There lies the puzzle in this case, Mr. Masuku.

[Masuku] You mean he may have just touched him up a bit like this...

[Khumalo, interrupting] We do not know, Mr. Masuku...

[Masuku] ...and this lady did not see well and thought he was being throttled?

[Khumalo] That could be the case. However, this lady is convinced, and this very same man says he was handled, only he may have decided not to take the matter further, as I see it.

[Masuku] There is another matter that came out in the newspaper, Mr. Khumalo, that says there were people from America, Becky Hobbs and others?

[Khumalo] "Right".

[Masuku, laughing] I think they were performing in the valley at the Royal Swazi Sun?

[Khumalo] "Right".

[Masuku] You still remember?

[Khumalo] I remember well.

[Masuku] What month was that?

[Khumalo] I think it was June or July.

[Masuku] During the past year?

[Khumalo] Yes, in the past year.

[Masuku] There is a gripe here, Mr. Khumalo. The letter writer says, to show that you have indeed swallowed the saliva of the Americans, you were instructed not to add some minister to the list of invitees, and not to send him a ticket to the musical performance?

[Khumalo] Mr. Masuku, that shocked me.

[Masuku] This minister is Mr. Zonke Khumalo.

[Khumalo] This came as a shock, Mr. Masuku. I did not know about this and first saw it in the newspaper too. I do not know about this.

[Masuku] The tickets to the show—who was responsible for their distribution?

[Khumalo] The entire office was involved. All employees took part.

[Masuku] You were also involved?

[Khumalo] I was involved too, but these activities were overseen by my boss?

[Masuku] You mean Brooks [Robinson, the USIS director in Swaziland]?

[Khumalo] Brooks, "yes".

[Masuku] She gave you no "instructions"?

[Khumalo] None, except to say I should give out the tickets to all who wanted them. Just that instruction.

[Masuku] Did Mr. Zonke Khumalo ask for one?

[Khumalo] Not to my knowledge. He never rang us. However, we did write to all the cabinet ministers, as I recall, and offered them tickets. We never even asked if they wanted them. The tickets were sent to them, and they were given the tickets.

[Masuku] Was one sent to Mr. Khumalo?

[Khumalo] Each and every cabinet minister in the country was given one.

[Masuku] You mean if we were to ask him, he would not deny it? He knows about it?

[Khumalo] Each and every cabinet minister got one, Mr. Masuku.

[Masuku] You would not have held off on your father [referring to the fact that both have the same last name]? [laughs]

[Khumalo] Now, now, why would I do that to him?

[Masuku] Mr. Khumalo, one other thing I would like to know—people are murmuring about the Americans. People are writing this and that. They say it appears the

Americans have gone all out to preach their gospel of democracy—a path they found you treading?

[Khumalo] Mr. Masuku, I cannot speak on behalf of the Americans.

[Masuku] I mean as an American employee, not on their behalf? What message do you disseminate, seeing you are employed there?

[Khumalo] What I can say, what I see—I will speak as a citizen, as a Swazi—I see things happening, as I have mentioned before, I see the progress of democracy, the expression of all manner of things. There is a library, and informative videos are shown, and people speak on all manner of topics.

[Masuku] People also complain that Humaras is supported by the Americans. Where do you get your funding, because you are not perceived to be generating any funds within the organization? Where does your funding come from?

[Khumalo] From people like you, Mr. Masuku.

[Masuku] I have never given you any money. [Laughs]

[Khumalo] "No", but if you become a member we will get money from you.

[Masuku] Just who else does give you some assistance, because you have to be generating funds from somewhere?

[Khumalo] No companies assist us other than Swazi ones that have contributed to our coffers when we have had a need. There are no foreign companies, no foreign embassies that have given us money. We have also had some financial assistance from an organization involved in human rights education in Geneva, and from some organization involved with the OAU. I could say that those that have helped us are the OAU, UN, and other of their "agencies".

[Masuku] Mr. Khumalo, to wrap up, we would like to know—now that there is this furor that has led to your being branded a "puppet"—why do these people hate you? What are they afraid of? What are they hiding?

[Khumalo] It is difficult to change, Mr. Masuku. People have sat too long in the dirt. And to try and remove a person from a comfort zone leads to big trouble that might even lead to life-threatening situations. This is where we are now.

[Masuku] Now why do they hate you, Mr. Khumalo?

[Khumalo] They do not hate me, but what I stand for. They do not hate me as an individual. As I see it, this A.S. [Simelane—the signatory of the letter to the editor in which the charges discussed were made] who has written and others who have also put pen to paper, including others that we have talked to in the street, have

told me straight out saying: we do not hate you personally, we are opposed to what you stand for. Some of them are personal friends, Mr. Masuku. [passage omitted]

Report Indicates Stagnant Agricultural Production

MB1102084693 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 11 Feb 93 p 11

[Report by Sean Cronin: "Swaziland's GDP Growth Plummeted"]

[Text] A recent report by the Global Coalition of Africa, confers mixed blessings on Swaziland. The report states that at present: "Most sub-Saharan states lie somewhere between collapse and full potential."

Swaziland experienced GDP growth of 9.8 percent in 1990, which was the highest among all the countries surveyed. However, by 1991 this figure had plummeted to 2.5 percent. The last two years have seen Botswana emerge as a leader in domestic growth for the region.

Agricultural growth for 1991 faltered at an extremely low 2.2 percent.

This compares with 19.5 percent in Botswana. Even war-torn Mozambique could manage an agricultural growth rate of 6.4 percent.

The period 1986-89 saw Industrial growth in Swaziland climb to 17 percent—the highest of all sub-Saharan countries. Since then, industrial expansion has stagnated in a trend which has extended right across the continent.

Infant mortality in Swaziland has generally followed the average for the region (110 deaths per 1000). This average performance also applies to the percentage of population with ready access to health services (55 percent), as well as safe water and sanitation (46 percent).

Perhaps the most significant figures in the report relate to population growth. In 1991, with a growth rate of 3.7 percent, Swaziland was second only to Kenya. When the current trend is projected, it appears likely that the population of Swaziland will double by 2025. This projection allows for the likely effects of the AIDS virus.

The total fertility rate for this country runs at approximately 6.7 percent, while the contraception prevalence rate is 28.4 percent.

Taking these figures into account, it is likely that population control will become an increasingly acute concern for future administrations.

Stagnating agricultural production coupled with spiraling population growth, does not bode well for the future.

The report states that signs of recovery are emerging in the continent, "but the overall picture remains worrisome."

Drought has afflicted many countries, and this has been compounded by refugee problems and armed conflict. As a consequence, most African countries are operating in crisis mode.

The prospect of democracy, with multi-party elections being held in several countries has meant that the immediate attention of many administrations, has focused on near term political events. This has been detrimental to longer term developmental issues.

Swaziland will need to address the two complimentary concerns of population growth and agricultural output. The fertility rate must be reduced, while the productivity of agricultural land must increase. Government will be compelled to prioritize these twin objectives, if only to maintain a tolerable social infrastructure.

Zimbabwe

UK To Help Finance Economic Reform Program

MB1102182993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1627 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] Harare Feb 11 SAPA—The British Government will give Zimbabwe over ZD[Zimbabwe dollars]135 million to finance the implementation of the economic reform programme in 1993.

This brings to about ZD316 million the total UK support for the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP) since it was launched nearly two years ago, a spokesman for the British High Commission told the ZIANA national news agency in Harare.

He said the new aid follows the UK's commitment to support the economic reform programme, made when major donors met in Paris in December last year to review the implementation of ESAP and pledge more funds.

Liberia

ECOMOG Commander Warns Taylor Against Using Northeast

AB1102191093 Paris AFP in English 1845 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] Monrovia, Feb 11 (AFP)—The head of the West African peacekeeping force (ECOMOG) [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] threatened Thursday [11 February] to attack the rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia, [NPFL] accusing it of deploying its "military machine" in the northeast of the country.

In a statement broadcast on Monrovia radio, the commander of the Nigerian-led ECOMOG, General Adegunji Olurin, said NPFL leader Charles Taylor's infiltration of the northeast was "dangerously" moving the civil war to Nimba county, between Guinea and Ivory Coast.

Taylor, like many of his fighters, is from Nimba, and Olurin said if the NPFL leader wanted to "use Nimba county as a battleground", then ECOMOG would "not hesitate to take on" NPFL military targets.

The general called on Nimba tribal elders "especially those fighting alongside Taylor" to decide which they wanted—"suffering arising from ravages of war or peace and a hopeful future."

He urged the people living in Nimba to distance themselves from "this senseless conflict."

As soon as Taylor accepted the peace process, ECOMOG would "have no reason to fire a single bullet" against him and his forces, the general added.

Taylor and the NPFL began an insurrection in late 1989 which resulted in the overthrow of Liberian dictator Samuel Doe the following year. But his failure to reach agreement with other factions led the Economic Community of West African States to deploy the ECOMOG forces in 1990 amid anarchy.

Although the NPFL controls most of Liberia, ECOMOG has pushed the rebels away from around Monrovia over the past two months, and Thursday's warning by Olurin suggested the Nigerian-led force, buoyed by its recent victories, was toughening its stance against the rebels.

Togo

Koffigoh, Eyadema Agree on Principles for Cabinet

AB1102202593 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 11 Feb 93

[Text] After the collapse of the Colmar conference, it was necessary for our country's political authorities to find ways and means to revive the democratic process through dialogue. Thus, the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, and the prime minister, Mr.

Joseph Kokou Koffigoh, held talks this afternoon at the private residence of the head of state at Lome II. Following that meeting, a statement was read to the press by the head of government:

[Begin Koffigoh recording] The head of state and myself agreed on basic principles for the functioning of a new Cabinet. You are aware that we have been talking for some time now and I am now reading to you the basic principles from these talks.

1. The Togolese Armed Forces [FAT] and the public security forces will entirely be placed under the government in the execution of their duties.

2. The FAT will be in their barracks and can only intervene in the case of external aggression and upon the orders of the head of state, upon the proposal of the government.

3. In the case of serious trouble affecting internal public order, but only when the strength and the means of the public security forces—police, gendarmes, territorial security agents—are not enough, the government may call for assistance from certain FAT units. In that case, the people will be informed. The Army will withdraw upon the orders of its commanders as soon as its mission is accomplished, and in all cases upon the orders of the government.

4. The FAT will solemnly reaffirm their neutrality vis-a-vis the political parties during a day of reconciliation between the Army and the nation. The date and modalities will be fixed by the future government.

5. The operation Reconciliation and Security 93, scheduled for the restoration of peace and public security, is maintained and will be held only with gendarmes, police, and the territorial security agents. The head of state is responsible for the implementation of defense accords signed with friendly countries. Concerning internal security and the maintenance of law and order and in accordance with Togo's needs, the head of state and the prime minister have accepted the principle of a request for assistance sent to the countries bound to Togo with defense agreements.

6. The head of state and the prime minister call on the opposition parties to exercise their activities in conformity with the current laws.

7. The head of state and the prime minister are always prepared for dialogue and consultation with all the sociopolitical partners of the country, in a spirit of national reconciliation, in order to achieve a happy conclusion to the democratic process.

Issued in Lome on 11 February 1993.

[Signed] The head of state: General Gnassingbe Eyadema; the prime minister: Joseph Kokou Koffigoh. [end recording]

That was Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh after his talks this evening with the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. Also, the new transitional national union government will be announced to Togolese tomorrow morning at 0900 by the prime minister, Joseph Kokou Koffigoh.

END OF

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DATE FILMED

16 February 1993

